

# THE CAMDEN JOURNAL,

BY ROBERT M'KNIGHT.

Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

Edited by JOHN C. WEST.

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## PROSPECTUS

### CAMDEN JOURNAL.

The subscriber, having purchased the CAMDEN JOURNAL Establishment, intends to continue its publication.

There has not, perhaps, been a period of six months, in the last twenty-five years, that Camden has been without a newspaper, and it would be a vile slander on the character of her citizens, to suppose that they will not support one now—a slander of which the subscriber will not be guilty until he has conclusive evidence of the fact.

If there be any of our citizens, either in the town or elsewhere, who feel an interest in the continuance of the JOURNAL, and who are not already subscribers, they have an opportunity of manifesting that interest by becoming so now. The publication will be re-commenced on or before the 1st Saturday in February next, previous to which time the Proprietor would be pleased to have as many as possible of the names of those who feel sufficient interest in the character and prosperity of Camden, to induce them to aid in the permanent establishment of a newspaper in the town.

The Proprietor has engaged the services of Mr. JOHN C. WEST, in the Editorial department—consequently, the political character will undergo no change.—It will sustain the doctrines of the Republican Party—the rights of the States and the integrity of the Union. It may be proper to add, as personalities and scurrility have become so common & weapon with the newspaper press, that this paper will support no political party which requires such aid for its success.

The paper will contain, as far as its limits will permit, the current news of the day, domestic particularly, and foreign when of special interest.

Strict attention will be paid to the Price Current; and weekly remarks made during the season in relation to cotton, which may be relied on for their correctness. With these promises on the part of the Proprietor, he solicits the patronage of the public.

ROBERT M'KNIGHT,

Publisher and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—\$3 per annum in advance—\$3 50 cts. at the end of six months, or \$4 at the conclusion of the year.

From the Washington Globe.

### THE MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH.

The annexed translations from the Paris Moniteur and the Constitutionnel, (the first, the Government official) afford a document in admirable keeping with our fifty years struggle alternately with French piracy and diplomacy. We have most patiently endured twenty years spoliation—and twenty of negotiation. But these two scores of happy years of intercourse with our early ally, have been broken up into short intervals, and agreeably interchanged. We have had first an installment of five years deprivation—then five years of prevarication—next five years of insult and gasconade—then a like tally of politesse and false profession and so on.

In the progress of the agreeable vicissitudes, we at last reached the five years of the treaty of indemnity, through which the French secured immunities to the amount of millions in the exonerations of their silks and wines from duties; and they paid their first instalment in return, by a protested bill and damages; their next in the absolute rejection of the treaty; of the advantages of which they had availed themselves to the utmost; then came the period of empty promises; and finally, we have the account closed by a new proviso to the treaty, stipulating for the subject submission to the United States, and the right of France to make treaties, and impose new terms at pleasure. By the following official intelligence, the American public is enlightened as to the mode in which the French Government undertakes to execute the last treaty which the Chambers so kindly legislated for us. It is by means of ordinances from which we have this account.

The Paris Moniteur of December 2, contains an ordinance, by which the King of the French, appoints Admiral Mackau Governor and commander in chief of the troops in the French West India Islands. By a second ordinance, published on the same day, he is to command the squadron of observation, which is immediately to be sent in the West Indies, and on his arrival at Port Royal, he is to take the Command in Chief of all the naval forces in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico. His flag ship is to be the Jupiter of 80 guns.

On the subject of this appointment, the Paris Constitutionnel of the 2d of December says:

"The extraordinary command conferred upon Admiral Mackau by this ordinance, of all the naval forces assembled the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, must be considered as completing the measures of precaution, which the actual state of our difficulties with the United States warrants. We cannot but applaud the Government for thus preparing long before hand, and concentrating the power

in the hands of one, who is firm and capable of us, to advantage, when necessary. It would be wrong, however, to view this sign of a rupture, not always to be overcome; those whom the seas, should the name of orders it may be received as a pre-arrangement in the infallible war often serve it.

After all, the idea of the side from their out must be exercised. What is it in a third party, which, that is to say, land, it is nothing but a contest occasion. The English will believe that they have advantages for their vanity, and the political character will undergo no change.—It will sustain the doctrines of the Republican Party—the rights of the States and the integrity of the Union. It may be proper to add, as personalities and scurrility have become so common & weapon with the newspaper press, that this paper will support no political party which requires such aid for its success.

"Many clearly, the departure of an imposing force, rather than of the French squadrons take his determination. America will have no force able of being opposed to it; and peace will be made so much more easily as the more easily as the humiliating for the United States."

From another Paris paper, we learn that another squadron of 15 ships of the line, and a proposal number of frigates and smaller vessels is preparing in the Mediterranean sea, probably with the view of being sent to the West Indies. We are admitted that it is "in presence of a French squadron must make up his determination" with regard to the requisition of the proviso. We cannot believe that the French Government in its mean exactly what they say. General Jackson's determination, they know, is long since been taken. They know he will submit to nothing that is wrong, and that, in the approval of Mr. Livingston (letter) he put his foot upon the insolent proviso, to which they would have him subscribe, as "nothing humiliating to the United States." They know that neither a French squadron, nor Napoleon's grand army, (if it were possible to re-animate the dead,) could shake the President's purpose. We must think, therefore, that it is to help the Senate, not the President, nor the people, to a conclusion. Some of this body, the French Executive is well advised, insisted upon the propriety of renewed negotiations, and we presume that Admiral Mackau must be sent to treat with this branch of our national Executive. And it really seems that the Gauls intend, as in the early days of Rome, to throw their sword into the scales wherein our CONSCRIPT FATHERS are now required to weigh the price of peace.

There is one maxim certainly, which Admiral Mackau is sent to enforce upon our reverend Senate, "Si vis pacem para bellum." If you wish peace, prepare for war. As the American Senate refused to give a farthing to prepare for war, the French have taken it for granted that this patriotic body had determined, as one of the greatest mischiefs it could bring on the Administration, to force it into war. With this just appreciation of the motives of those who voted down the appropriations of the last year, the French Government have strained every nerve to put their navy in perfect panoply—and it is probably already in our seas, to prey upon our commerce or our coasts—and make the war which the Senate would do nothing to avert, but every thing to invite. That a faction should ever have been found in control of the American Senate, capable of inverting all the cherished maxims of our Republic, it is to the last degree mortifying. The "Octogenarian Chief" of Kentucky, the venerable Shelby, on concluding his civil and military career at the close of the last war, left this as the fruit of his experience, and parting advice to his countrymen:

"Under a long sunshine of peace, we had forgotten much of war. Most of those, who in the former war, had stood the battles brunt, and led us to victory, were in the silent tomb. Of those who remained, age had generally unnerved the

vigor of early life.—The generation which had sprung up in the meantime, had betaken themselves to the pursuits of civil life. The nature of our Government, whose end and object is the general happiness of the whole of the community, rendered us averse to war, and solicitous to avoid, by any honorable means, an appeal to arms. Our forbearance was considered, by the enemies of our institutions, as the result of weakness in the Government, and the loss of its citizens of that high sense of national honor and love of country, which had once been our characteristic."

He adds, however, "Our brilliant successes at sea, and our splendid victories by land, have placed us on high ground among the nations of the earth.

To secure this standing, and to transmit it unimpaired to our posterity; to avail ourselves of the experience with the late war has given us, by providing against these errors in our policy which it has pointed out, and to cherish and improve the blessings of peace, after the privations of war, is the duty of the whole American family, but more especially of its several legislative bodies.

Toward the attainment of these ends: We should avail ourselves of a period of peace to increase and improve our fortifications; our arsenals; our armies; and every species of military equipment.

We should gradually increase our navy, as the increase of population, and the resources of the nation will permit."

What humiliation, after all the warning we have had, that the French should have the opportunity afforded, of profiting by our dereliction of this invaluable instruction—of adopting the policy abandoned by us, and sweeping across the seas, prepared to punish, in a whole people, the vice of tolerating factious cabals of selfish intriguers, ready to sacrifice every public virtue—every patriotic feeling to the sinister ends of personal ambition.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—Every additional step more fully develops the determination of the Whigs, to prevent if possible, an election of President by the people. A part of them adhere to Webster; a part to Harrison; and a part to White. Not the shadow of a hope is entertained by their respective followers, that any one of these men will be elected by the people; but if they can carry the election into the House of Representatives, it will then be possible to impose on the people by their votes. It is for this Anti-Republican purpose, that Judge White is supported by men who do not approve his principles. He has professed to be a friend of Gen. Jackson. For this the entire Whig party condemn him. He has supported the Proclamation and Revenue Collection Bill. For this the Nullifiers condemn him. If his name were withdrawn, not the smallest chance of election would be left for Webster, or Harrison, or Clay; and Van Buren would certainly receive a majority of the electoral votes. But if White can take from Van Buren a sufficient number of votes to prevent this result; the election must be made by the House of Representatives, in which body Clay and Webster, candidates rejected by a strong majority of the people, may have the means of triumphing over the will of the people. White is made the tool for giving to one of these men an opportunity of triumphing over the will of the people! Such is the Republicanism of the supporters of Judge White!—*Milledgeville Union.*

The following is an extract of a Letter to a Member of Congress, dated

"NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.

"There is not a syllable of local news of interest, or worth relating, except a little related to me by Captain Shelleck, of the Bayou Sara packet boat Huntsville. He informs me that an insurrection of the negroes was detected at Jackson, in East Feliciana, on Christmas eve, in which upwards of forty were found with arms, and two whites, one an overseer, and the other an abolitionist; both in fact, were abolitionists, and were both hanged on the Saturday morning following. The conspiracy was disclosed by a confidential servant of a Mr. Nicholls, of Jackson, who told his master he wished to save his life. A great many of the most favorite confidential servants of families were detected in this infernal plot. Great excitement prevails through the country. The citizens of St. Francisville and West and East Feliciana, are all in arms, and patrolling the country, and the planters, many of them, coming into town for safety."—*Nat. Int.*

STERN WHEEL STEAM BOATS.—Macon Steam Boat Company.—We are always glad to perceive evidences of enterprise and prosperity among our Merchants. Such were afforded us by a visit to this Company's Stern Wheel boat the Superior, which had just arrived at our wharves from Darien with two heavily laden flats in tow. She was built by Mr. John Cant of this city, and the engines by Daniel Copeland of Hartford (Conn.) Her draft of water is very light as it is not intended to carry any freight and almost the whole space of the boat is filled by the Engine—Her two wheels being at the stern she is of

course better adapted for the higher parts of the Ocmulgee where that river is narrow and tortuous. Her engine is very powerful, and in short, we are informed that this description of Boats, has fully answered expectation, and the carrying trade between this city and Macon will consequently not be incident to the delays which it has hitherto experienced.—*Georgian.*

A Judicial process quite novel in the character of its service, took place a few days since in New Hampshire. The Rev. Mr. somebody or other—the Rev. Mr. Storrs, we believe, was arrested while in the very act of prayer at the Methodist meeting house, in Northfield, N. H. The Rev. Mr. Storrs was about to deliver an Abolition lecture it appears, and while in the very act of making a medium of the Almighty through which to abuse a large portion of the people of the only really free country on earth; he lost his own freedom by means of a town constable. And while he was praying earnestly for the liberty of the Southern slaves to cut their masters' throats, his own liberty was placed in the hands of a catchpole who had no other warrant for the act than the laws of the land; and carried incontinently before a Magistrate, as a person about to break the public peace! So ought it to be in every possible case of that character. These travelling propagators of sedition ought to be arrested as common disturbers of the peace, as often as they make their public appearance.—we dare say this Rev. Minister of mischief will be put down as a "persecuted man," and the "freedom of discussion" be rung in tribble bob majors through the land; but the good sense of a vast majority of the people will decide against the yell. He and all such as are like him, are the very worst disturbers of the public peace, and we wish every mother's son of them might be sent to the house of correction, as often as they show themselves.—*N. Y. Cour. and Enq.*

ELECTION OF SPEAKER. We learn from the Nashville Union that the news of the defeat of Mr. Bell, and the election of Mr. Polk as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, was received in that place with signal manifestations of joy. It was received late in the evening of the 19th ult. The cannons were ordered out and forty eight rounds were fired in honor of the

parades took place; the citizens assembled in crowds, and the bells were rung, because the clapper of the Tennessee Bell had been muffled. All this must have sounded like a death peal, and looked like the gloom of the grave to the adherents of Mr. Bell, and the advocates of Judge White. It is, however, only the forerunner of an event which will be to them much more mortifying.

Bull. Rep.

### CHEWING TOBACCO.

We were yesterday presented, by Messrs. Hewson & Bacon, with a plug of "Lestwita's" best chewing tobacco, for which we must return our thanks, as it is decidedly the best tobacco that has graced our mouth for the past year; and if any doubt our judgment, (which is founded on about twenty years use, of the weed,) we would advise them to call on the Drs. and get a supply—and after they have tasted should they differ with us, we will knock under to their superior judgment.

Georgia Cons.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

### ENLARGED AND LIBERAL DOCTRINE.

We have waited for Governor Marcy's Message to the Legislature of New York with much curiosity and no little solicitude. Two of the Nullifying Whigs have told us in the House of Delegates, that not a State North of the Potomac will think of passing laws in any event against the fury of Abolitionism. They have pointed their finger to N. York and said, "There is the State in whose bosom the magazine of mischief reposes"—will she ever be disposed to pass laws? There is Governor Marcy, who is the intimate friend of Mr. Van Buren—Will he ever dare to whisper a word in favor of penal enactments? What is the proud reply? Let Governor Marcy give it in his own admirable Message to the Legislature of New York.

The Legislature of this State began its annual session at Albany on Tuesday, the 5th inst. Lieut. Governor TRACY took the Chair of the Senate, and CHARLES HUMPHREY, the Republican candidate, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by a vote of 108 to 19. The Governor's Message is a long and an able production.—The following is the masterly Exposition, which he presents, of the whole Abolition Question. It is unquestionably the most admirable Statesman-like paper, which this whole subject has elicited. The mischiefs which these Fanatics are doing both at home and in the Southern States, are grouped together in the strongest colors. But the enlarged and correct views which it exhibits of the true character of the Federal Compact—the obligations which it imposes on the Northern States to respect its guarantee of slave property—the duties, which are dictated by good faith, and honor itself, to sup-

press the incendiary attempts which are making to disturb our peace—the noble sagacity which he pronounces upon the Southern character—the unexampled energy and unanimity, with which our Northern Brethren have expressed their opinions upon this subject—and last of all, the duty which is incumbent upon them, if public sentiment should fail in its effect, to put down, by the exercise of their reserved sovereignty, and by penal enactments, the disturbers of our peace, are all admirably portrayed.—We hail it as one of the best Signs of the Times—as one of those noble efforts, which are so well calculated to brighten and strengthen the chain of our precious Union.

For our own parts, we do not see, why each of the co-States, should not pass Laws for protecting every other, against the designs of all those within her bosom, who may be plotting against the peace of all others? We have thrown out this idea before—we ask, why should not such laws be engraven upon the municipal codes of all the States?

From the Cincinnati Evening Post, Dec. 30. COL. BLANDING.

This distinguished gentleman left our city last evening, on board the Wave, for Maysville, on his way to Frankfort, to procure the passage of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Bill through the Legislature of Kentucky, where he does not anticipate any serious opposition.—Her consent obtained, and legislation on this important subject is complete. It is the decided opinion of Col. Blanding, that the Road will be made and in operation in three years from this time.

The following correspondence between Col. Blanding and our citizens, whose names are annexed, took place on Monday. We regret extremely that time did not permit him to accept the invitation to a public dinner, as it would have afforded a large number of our citizens an opportunity of becoming acquainted with this excellent and intelligent gentleman, who has in one month rendered more and greater service to the public, than many distinguished men do through a long life.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23, 1835.

Sir—The undersigned, citizens of Cincinnati, Newport and Covington, on behalf of their fellow townsmen, having witnessed with great satisfaction, your able and indefatigable efforts for the promotion of the great project of a Rail Road from Cincinnati to Charleston, beg leave to manifest their respect for your

invitation to accept of a public dinner in this city on Wednesday next. Most respectfully, Your ob't servant.

Jas. Taylor, N. Longworth, Geo. W. Nefl, R. T. Lytle, E. St Thomas, B. F. Bedinger, R. Buchanan, Geo. Graham, Jr. John S. Williams, Alexander M'Grew, W. Wright Southgate, Edw. D. Mansfields C. Shault, David Gwynnes, Joseph Graham, Ezekiel Birdssye, B. Drake, W. H. Harrison, Daniel Drake, Peyton S. Symmes, Edmond F. Lee.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29, 1835.

Gentlemen:—It would give me great pleasure to meet the citizens of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, on Wednesday, according to your kind invitation which I shall always remember with high satisfaction were it consistent with my duties to the great undertaking which received its rise and present shape under your suggestion, and of which I am but the humble agent. But delay in procuring the action of the Kentucky Legislature, which now alone remains to be had, to give legal form to your splendid conception, I think should be avoided. This opinion induces me to decline the honor you intend me, and to hasten to Frankfort, where I hope to have consummated the chapter for the most extensive Rail Road in the world—a road the main stem of which will pass the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains in the vicinity of their highest elevation through the valleys of the French Broad and Green river, where nature, as if to aid our work has opened a course, which rises but little above a plane: which while its southern extremities will rest on the ocean, at Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington, will extend to the beautiful Ohio at Louisville, Cincinnati, and Maysville; and from these points send its various branches through three States, where a kind Providence with abundant liberality has scattered all the beauties of nature.

Accept, Gentlemen, the assurance of my highest respect. Yours,

A. BLANDING.

To Gen. James Taylor, E. D. Mansfield, and W. W. Southgate Esq., and others.

Just Received, A FRESH supply of Winter Strained SPERM OIL, of a superior quality by YOUNG & M'KAIN.

Nov. 28.—47 The Edgehill Academy, SUMMER DISTRICT.

WILL again go into operation on the 1st of February, 1836. It will be superintended by Mr. RICHARDSON, who has been Principal for the last three years. Terms the same as usual. For particulars the public are referred to the published Circular.